

(12) **United States Patent**
Grenfell et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,208,361 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 8, 2015**

(54) **MAGNETIC STRIPE CARD READER**

(71) Applicant: **VERIFONE INC.**, San Jose, CA (US)

(72) Inventors: **Jack Richard Grenfell**, Rocklin, CA (US); **V Neelakantan**, Nevada City, CA (US); **Michael Schmid**, Rocklin, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **VERIFONE INC.**, San Jose, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/575,307**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 18, 2014**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06K 7/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06K 7/084** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC G11B 20/10009
USPC 235/440, 449
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,508,031	A	4/1970	Cooper	
4,245,268	A *	1/1981	Toshimitsu	360/125.12
4,849,616	A	7/1989	Mizote	
4,984,117	A	1/1991	Nolke et al.	
5,204,513	A	4/1993	Steele	
5,285,328	A	2/1994	Behr et al.	
6,254,005	B1	7/2001	Smith et al.	
6,279,827	B1 *	8/2001	Yeckley	235/449
6,830,182	B2	12/2004	Izuyama	
6,853,093	B2	2/2005	Cohen et al.	
7,185,806	B2	3/2007	Sines	
7,309,012	B2	12/2007	Von Mueller et al.	

7,451,923	B2	11/2008	Sines
7,497,378	B2	3/2009	Aviv
7,552,865	B2	6/2009	Varadarajan et al.
7,753,275	B2	7/2010	Schulz
7,784,691	B2	8/2010	Mirkazemi-Moud et al.
7,866,556	B2	1/2011	Pedigo et al.
7,886,976	B2	2/2011	Leong et al.

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	0565759	10/1993
JP	57127967	8/1982

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

U.S. Appl. No. 60/994,951, filed Sep. 20, 2007.

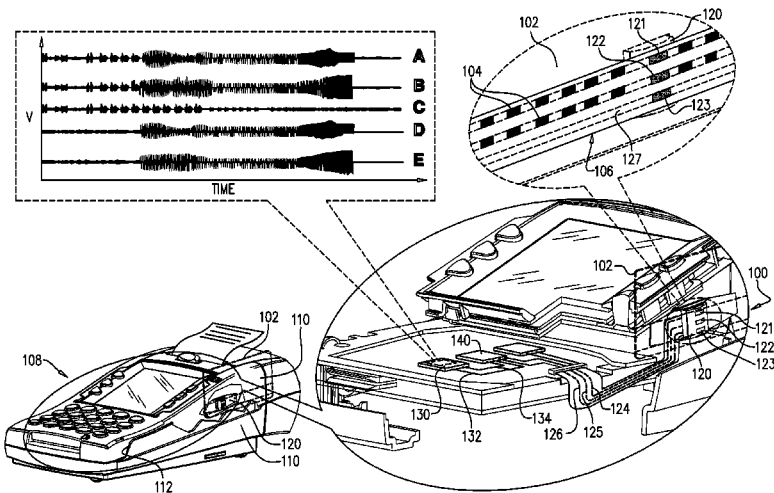
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Jamara Franklin
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Sughrue Mion, PLLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A magnetic stripe card reader useful for reading magnetic stripe bearing cards having at least one magnetic track, the magnetic stripe reader including a magnetic stripe reader head including multiple magnetic sensors including at least one magnetic track reading sensor for reading data encoded in a magnetic track of a magnetic stripe and at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data, the magnetic stripe reader head providing magnetic sensor outputs including at least one magnetic track sensor reading output and at least one magnetic sensor output which has no encoded data therein and a subtractor operative to subtract at least a portion of the at least one magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data therein, from the at least one magnetic track sensor reading output having card data encoded thereon, thereby to cancel interference from the at least one magnetic track reading output.

17 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,898,413	B2	3/2011	Hsu et al.
2002/0032657	A1	3/2002	Singh
2005/0219728	A1	10/2005	Durbin et al.
2005/0234715	A1	10/2005	Ozawa
2006/0032906	A1	2/2006	Sines
2007/0090181	A1	4/2007	Varadarajan et al.
2007/0152052	A1	7/2007	Sines
2008/0135617	A1	6/2008	Aviv
2008/0180245	A1	7/2008	Hsu et al.
2008/0315989	A1	12/2008	Mirkazemi-Moud et al.
2009/0072033	A1	3/2009	Schulz
2009/0078764	A1	3/2009	Pedigo et al.
2009/0078765	A1	3/2009	Leong et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP	58009257	1/1983
JP	60170068	9/1985

JP	62102492	5/1987
JP	2126385	5/1990
JP	2126386	5/1990
JP	3012060	1/1991
JP	3251976	11/1991
JP	5266318	10/1993
JP	6146677	5/1994
JP	8335253	12/1996

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

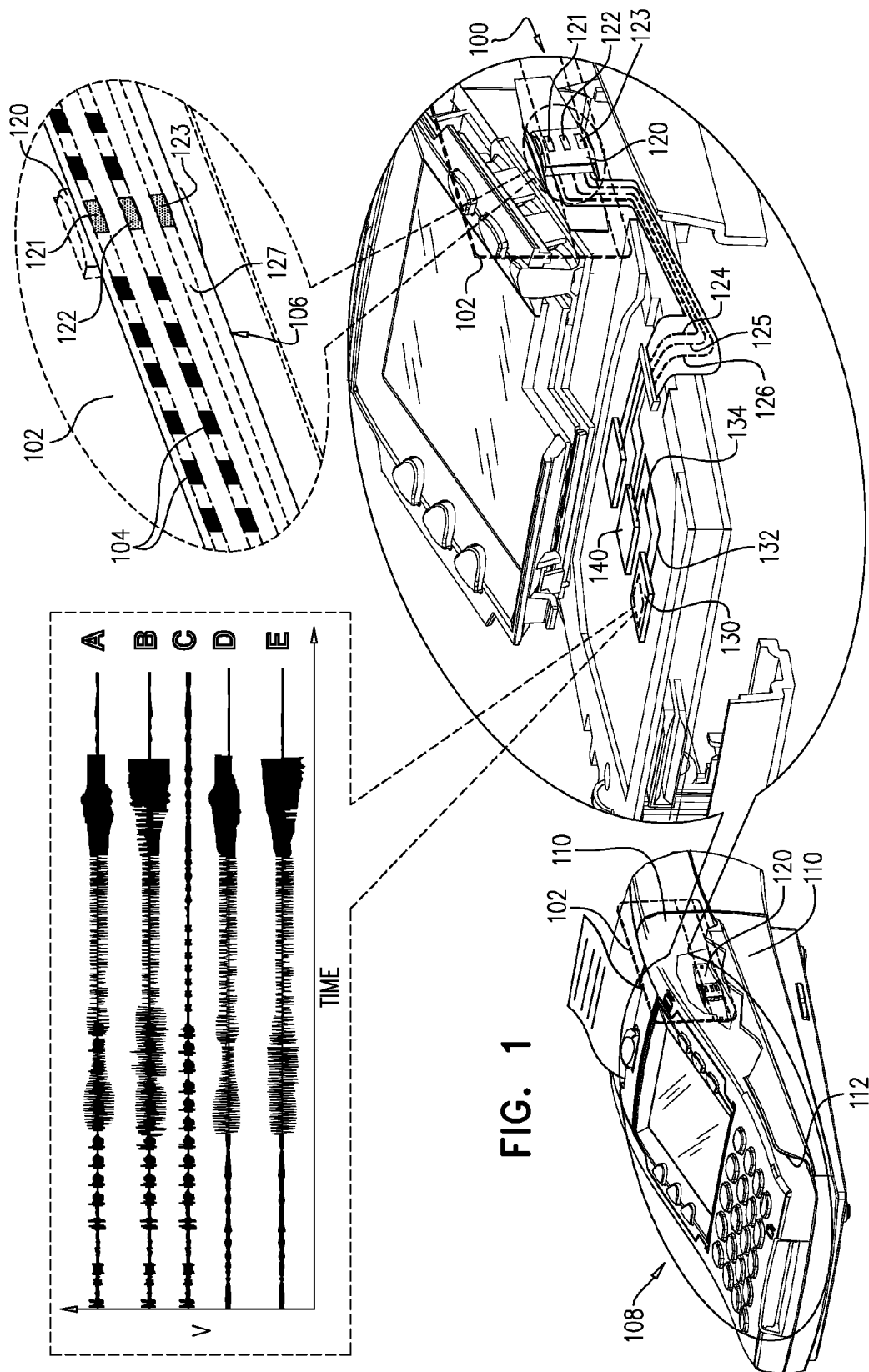
An Office Action dated Jun. 25, 2010, which issued during the prosecution of U.S. Appl. No. 11/965,957.

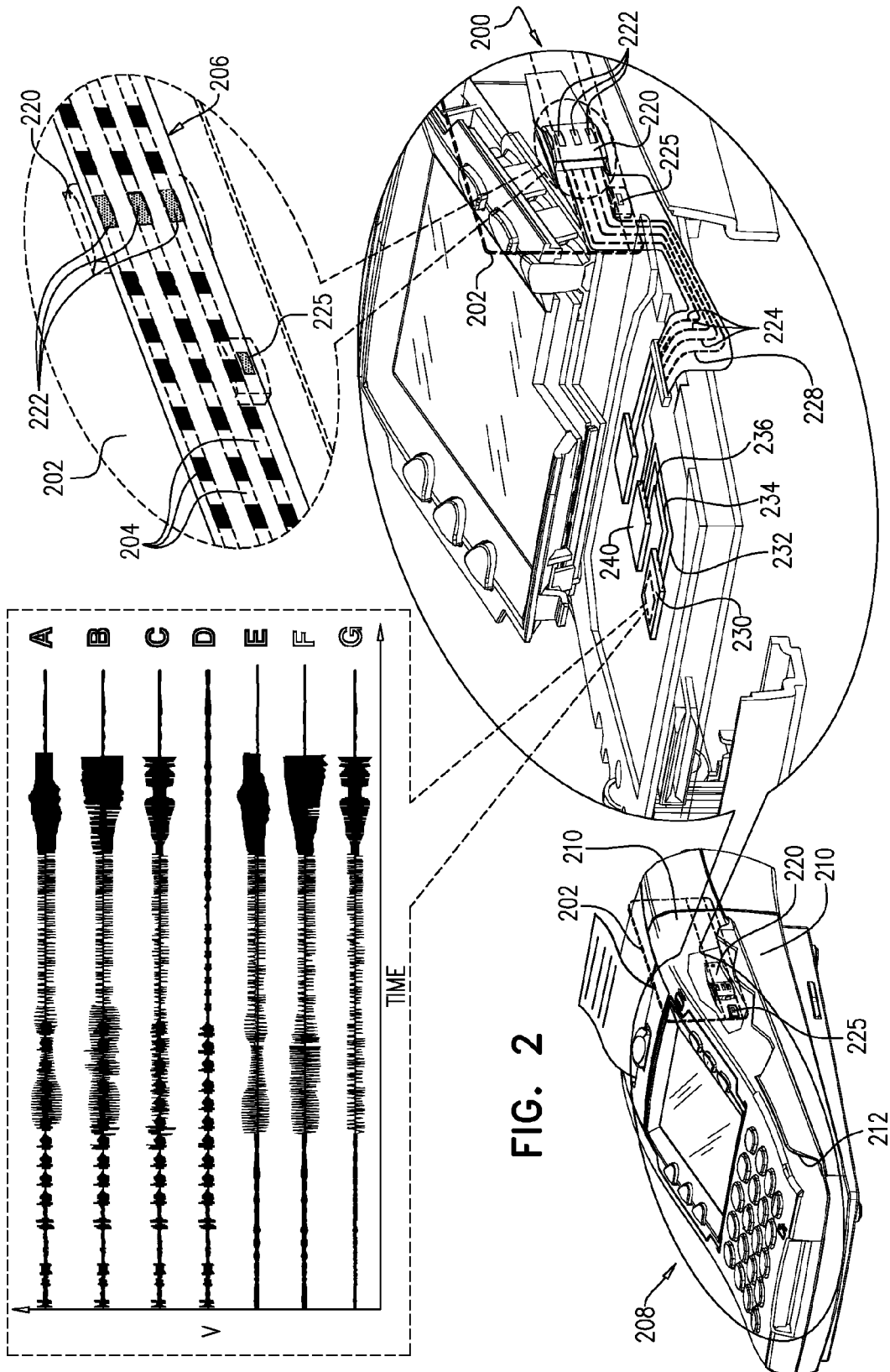
An Office Action dated Jun. 25, 2010, which issued during the prosecution of U.S. Appl. No. 11/965,908.

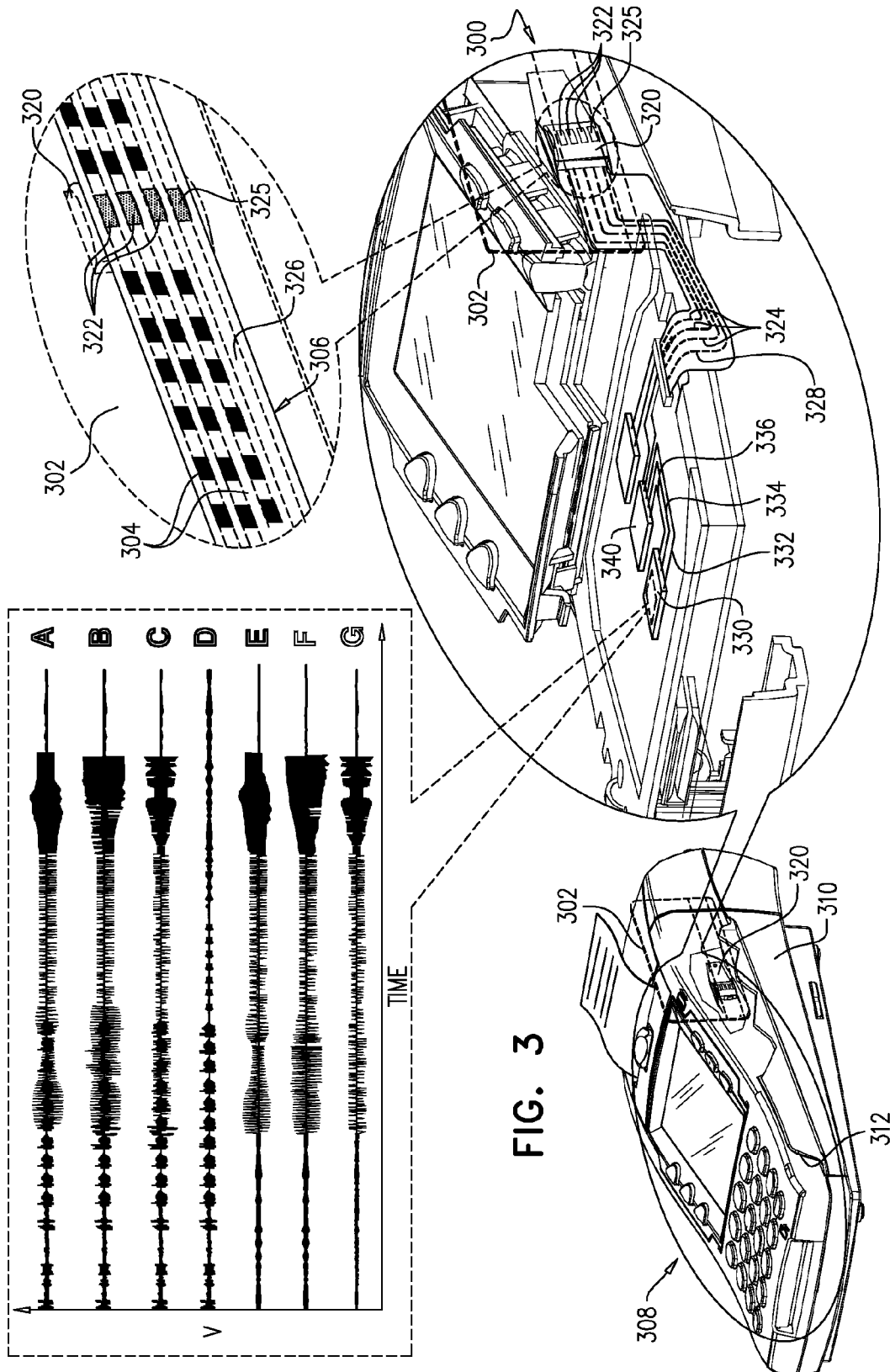
Notice of Allowance dated Nov. 1, 2010, which issued during the prosecution of U.S. Appl. No. 11/965,908.

Notice of Allowance dated Nov. 18, 2010, which issued during the prosecution of U.S. Appl. No. 11/965,957.

* cited by examiner







1

MAGNETIC STRIPE CARD READER**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to magnetic stripe card readers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Various types of magnetic stripe card readers are known.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention seeks to provide an improved magnetic stripe card reader.

There is thus provided in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention a magnetic stripe card reader useful for reading magnetic stripe bearing cards having at least one magnetic track, the magnetic stripe reader including a magnetic stripe reader head including multiple magnetic sensors including at least one magnetic track reading sensor for reading data encoded in a magnetic track of a magnetic stripe and at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data, the magnetic stripe reader head providing magnetic sensor outputs including at least one magnetic track sensor reading output and at least one magnetic sensor output which has no encoded data therein and a subtractor operative to subtract at least a portion of the at least one magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data therein, from the at least one magnetic track sensor reading output having card data encoded thereon, thereby to cancel interference from the at least one magnetic track reading output.

Preferably, the subtractor provides an interference adjusted output to a processor which is not part of the magnetic stripe card reader. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the magnetic stripe card reader also includes a processor and the subtractor provides an interference adjusted output to the processor.

There is also provided in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention a point of sale device including a housing, a processor and a magnetic stripe card reader useful for reading magnetic stripe bearing cards having at least one magnetic track, the magnetic stripe reader including a magnetic stripe reader head including multiple magnetic sensors including at least one magnetic track reading sensor for reading data encoded in a magnetic track of a magnetic stripe and at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data, the magnetic stripe reader head providing magnetic sensor outputs including at least one magnetic track sensor reading output and at least one magnetic sensor output which has no encoded data therein and a subtractor operative to subtract at least a portion of the at least one magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data therein, from the at least one magnetic track sensor reading output having card data encoded thereon, thereby to cancel interference from the at least one magnetic track reading output and to provide an interference adjusted output to the processor.

There is further provided in accordance with yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention a point of sale device including a housing and a magnetic stripe card reader useful for reading magnetic stripe bearing cards having at least one magnetic track, the magnetic stripe reader including a processor, a magnetic stripe reader head including multiple magnetic sensors including at least one magnetic track reading sensor for reading data encoded in a magnetic track of a magnetic stripe and at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data, the magnetic stripe reader head pro-

2

viding magnetic sensor outputs including at least one magnetic track sensor reading output and at least one magnetic sensor output which has no encoded data therein and a subtractor operative to subtract at least a portion of the at least one magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data therein, from the at least one magnetic track sensor reading output having card data encoded thereon, thereby to cancel interference from the at least one magnetic track reading output and to provide an interference adjusted output to the processor.

Preferably, the magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data thereon, is produced by reading a location on the magnetic stripe bearing card which corresponds to a location where a third track could have been encoded on the stripe. Alternatively, the magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data thereon, is produced by reading a location on the magnetic stripe bearing card which corresponds to a location where a fourth track could have been encoded on the stripe.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data forms part of the magnetic stripe reader head. Alternatively, the at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data does not form part of the magnetic stripe reader head.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a simplified illustration of a noise cancelling magnetic stripe card reader constructed and operative in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a simplified illustration of a noise cancelling magnetic stripe card reader constructed and operative in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is a simplified illustration of a noise cancelling magnetic stripe card reader constructed and operative in accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference is now made to FIG. 1, which is a simplified illustration of a noise cancelling magnetic stripe card reader constructed and operative in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. As seen in FIG. 1, there is provided a magnetic stripe card reader **100**, useful for reading conventional magnetic stripe bearing cards **102** having multiple magnetic track locations **104** on a magnetic stripe **106**. Track locations **104** are typically fixed by international standards. It is appreciated that, depending on the precise application of a card **102**, data may or may not be encoded at some of the magnetic track locations **104**. Furthermore, depending on the precise application of a card **102**, magnetic material may or may not be located at some of the magnetic track locations **104**.

The magnetic stripe card reader **100** is preferably incorporated in or associated with a point of sale (POS) device **108**, such as the MX and VX Series and Ruby SuperSystem commercially available from Verifone Inc., the assignee of the present application. The magnetic stripe card reader **100** preferably includes a housing **110**, which may be part of the housing of the POS device **108**, which defines a slot **112** through which the card **102** is slid for being read.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the magnetic stripe card reader **100** comprises a conventional magnetic stripe reader head **120** including typically three magnetic track reading sensors **121**, **122** and **123**. The magnetic stripe reader head **120** communicates with slot **112**, typically via an aperture (not shown) in housing **110**. Magnetic track reading sensors **121**, **122** and **123** are arranged to read data encoded at the multiple magnetic track locations **104**.

Conventional magnetic stripe reader heads are commercially available from various manufacturers including, inter alia, MTI, Techreco, Brush, Apollo and Durascan and preferably comply with the ISO/IEC 7811 standard. Sensors **121**, **122** and **123** are arranged to provide respective outputs **124**, **125** and **126**, each sensor being located opposite a different magnetic track location **104**.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, sensor **123** is preferably arranged to be opposite a track location **127** at which no encoded data is encoded on the cards **102** to be read. In such a case, sensor **123** provides a sensor output **126** which does not represent encoded data on a track but rather only represents electromagnetic noise sensed in the vicinity of head **120**. It is thus understood that sensor output **126** represents electromagnetic noise which occurs during the same time as the remaining sensors **121** and **122** read magnetic tracks which have data encoded thereon. Typical sensor outputs **124** and **125** are labeled A and B in FIG. 1 and a typical sensor output **126** is labeled C in FIG. 1.

Magnetic stripe reading sensor outputs **124**, **125** and **126** are preferably supplied to a subtractor **130**, which may be incorporated in a processor having other functions in the POS device **108** or in the card reader **100** and which is operative to subtract at least part of the sensor output **126** from sensor **123** from the outputs **124** and **125** of respective sensors **121** and **122**, which outputs represent the data read from magnetic track locations **104** having data encoded thereon. This subtraction is operative to cancel some, most or all of the electromagnetic interference (EMI), such as interference from adjacent electronic circuitry, from the magnetic stripe reading sensor outputs **124** and **125**.

It is appreciated that subtractor **130** may be embodied in hardware, software or any suitable combination thereof, as is well known in the art and preferably performs adaptive noise cancellation.

Outputs **132** and **134** of the subtractor **130**, which represent data read from magnetic track locations **104** having data encoded thereon, from which electromagnetic interference (EMI) has been at least partly canceled, are supplied to a processor **140**, which typically forms part of the POS device **108**, as magnetic card reading inputs for conventional purposes. Typical outputs **132** and **134**, which have been "cleaned" of at least some EMI noise are labeled D and E in FIG. 1 and correspond respectively to sensor outputs A and B.

Reference is now made to FIG. 2, which is a simplified illustration of a noise cancelling magnetic stripe card reader constructed and operative in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. As seen in FIG. 2, there is provided a magnetic stripe card reader **200**, useful for reading conventional magnetic stripe bearing cards **202** having multiple magnetic track locations **204** on a magnetic stripe **206**. Track locations **204** are typically fixed by international standards. It is appreciated that, depending on the precise application of a card **202**, data may or may not be encoded at some of the magnetic track locations. Furthermore, depending on the precise application of a card **202**, magnetic material may or may not be located at some of the magnetic track locations **204**.

The magnetic stripe card reader **200** is preferably incorporated in or associated with a point of sale (POS) device **208**, such as the MX and VX Series and Ruby SuperSystem commercially available from Verifone Inc., the assignee of the present application. The magnetic stripe card reader **200** preferably includes a housing **210**, which may be part of the housing of the POS device **208**, which defines a slot **212** through which the card **202** is slid for being read.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the magnetic stripe card reader **200** comprises a conventional magnetic stripe reader head **220** including typically three magnetic track reading sensors **222**. The magnetic stripe reader head **220** communicates with slot **212**, typically via an aperture (not shown) in housing **210**. Magnetic track reading sensors **222** are arranged to read data encoded at the multiple magnetic track locations **204**.

Conventional magnetic stripe reader heads are commercially available from various manufacturers including, inter alia, MTI, Techreco, Brush, Apollo and Durascan and preferably comply with the ISO/IEC 7811 standard. Sensors **222** are arranged to provide respective outputs **224**, each sensor **222** being located opposite a different magnetic track location **204**. In this embodiment, all three sensors **222** read data encoded at all three track locations **204** and provide corresponding outputs **224**.

In accordance with this embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an additional sensor **225**, which is preferably arranged to be opposite a location on card **202** which does not correspond to a track location but could or could not have been a fourth track location. Sensor **225** may or may not be part of a conventional magnetic reading head. In such a case, sensor **225** provides a sensor output **228** which does not represent encoded data on a track but rather only represents electromagnetic noise sensed in the vicinity of head **220**. It is thus understood that sensor output **228** represents electromagnetic noise which occurs during the same time as the remaining sensors **222** read magnetic tracks which have data encoded thereon. Typical sensor outputs **224** are labeled A, B and C in FIG. 2 and a typical sensor output **228** is labeled D in FIG. 2.

Magnetic stripe reading sensor outputs **224** and **228** are preferably supplied to a subtractor **230**, which may be incorporated in a processor having other functions in the POS device **208** or in the card reader **200** and which is operative to subtract at least part of the sensor output **228** from sensor **225** from the outputs **224** from sensors **222**, which outputs **224** represent the data read from magnetic track locations **204** having data encoded thereon. This subtraction is operative to cancel some, most or all of the electromagnetic interference (EMI), such as interference from adjacent electronic circuitry, from the magnetic stripe reading sensor outputs **224**.

It is appreciated that subtractor **230** may be embodied in hardware, software or any suitable combination thereof, as is well known in the art and preferably performs adaptive noise cancellation.

Outputs **232**, **234** and **236** of the subtractor **230**, which represent data read from magnetic track locations **204** having data encoded thereon, from which electromagnetic interference (EMI) has been at least partly canceled, are supplied to a processor **240**, which typically forms part of the POS device **208**, as magnetic card reading inputs for conventional purposes. Typical outputs **232**, **234** and **236**, which have been "cleaned" of at least some EMI noise, are labeled E, F and G in FIG. 2 and correspond respectively to sensor outputs A, B and C.

Reference is now made to FIG. 3, which is a simplified illustration of a noise cancelling magnetic stripe card reader

5

constructed and operative in accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention. As seen in FIG. 3, there is provided a magnetic stripe card reader 300, useful for reading conventional magnetic stripe bearing cards 302 having multiple magnetic track locations 304 on a magnetic stripe 306. Track locations 304 are typically fixed by international standards. It is appreciated that depending on the precise application of a card 302, data may or may not be encoded at some of the magnetic track locations 304. Furthermore, depending on the precise application of a card 302, magnetic material may or may not be located at some of the magnetic track locations 304.

The magnetic stripe card reader 300 is preferably incorporated in or associated with a point of sale (POS) device 308, such as the MX and VX Series and Ruby SuperSystem commercially available from Verifone Inc., the assignee of the present application. The magnetic stripe card reader 300 preferably includes a housing 310, which may be part of the housing of the POS device 308, which defines a slot 312 through which the card 302 is slid for being read.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the magnetic stripe card reader 300 comprises a non-conventional magnetic stripe reader head 320 including typically three magnetic track reading sensors 322. The magnetic stripe reader head 320 communicates with slot 312, typically via an aperture (not shown) in housing 310. Magnetic track reading sensors 322 are arranged to read data encoded at the multiple magnetic track locations 304.

Magnetic stripe reader head 320 preferably includes sensors 322, which are arranged to provide respective outputs 324, each sensor 322 being located opposite a different magnetic track location 304.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the magnetic stripe reader head 320 preferably also includes a sensor 325, which is preferably arranged to be opposite a location 326 which is not a track location 304 and at which no data is encoded on the cards to be read. Location 326 could or could not have been a fourth track location. In such a case, sensor 325 provides a sensor output 328 which does not represent encoded data on a track but rather only represents electromagnetic noise sensed in the vicinity of head 320. It is thus understood that sensor output 328 represents electromagnetic noise which occurs during the same time as the remaining sensors 322 read magnetic tracks which have data encoded thereon. Typical sensor outputs 324 are labeled A, B and C in FIG. 3 and a typical sensor output 328 is labeled D in FIG. 3.

Magnetic stripe reading sensor outputs 324 and 328 are preferably supplied to a subtractor 330, which may be incorporated in a processor having other functions in the POS device 308 or in the card reader 300 and which is operative to subtract at least part of the sensor output 328 from sensor 325 from the outputs 324 from sensors 322, which outputs represent the data read from magnetic track locations 304 having data encoded thereon. This subtraction is operative to cancel some, most or all of the electromagnetic interference (EMI), such as interference from adjacent electronic circuitry, from the magnetic stripe reading sensor outputs 324.

It is appreciated that subtractor 330 may be embodied in hardware, software or any suitable combination thereof, as is well known in the art and preferably performs adaptive noise cancellation.

Outputs 332, 334 and 336 of the subtractor 330, which represent data read from magnetic track locations 304 having data encoded thereon, from which electromagnetic interference (EMI) has been at least partly canceled, are supplied to a processor 340, which typically forms part of the POS device

6

308, as magnetic card reading inputs for conventional purposes. Typical outputs 332, 334 and 336, which have been "cleaned" of at least some EMI noise are labeled E, F and G in FIG. 3 and correspond respectively to sensor outputs A, B and C.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited by that specifically described and shown hereinabove and in the drawings but includes also variations and modifications thereof which would occur to persons skilled in the art upon reading the foregoing and which are not in the prior art.

The invention claimed is:

1. A magnetic stripe card reader useful for reading magnetic stripe bearing cards having at least one magnetic track, said magnetic stripe reader comprising:

a magnetic stripe reader head comprising multiple magnetic sensors including at least one magnetic track reading sensor for reading data encoded in a magnetic track of a magnetic stripe and at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data, said magnetic stripe reader head providing magnetic sensor outputs including at least one magnetic track sensor reading output and at least one magnetic sensor output which has no encoded data therein; and

a subtractor operative to subtract at least a portion of said at least one magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data therein, from said at least one magnetic track sensor reading output having card data encoded thereon, thereby to cancel interference from said at least one magnetic track reading output.

2. A magnetic stripe card reader according to claim 1 and wherein said magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data thereon, is produced by reading a location on said magnetic stripe bearing card which corresponds to a location where a third track could have been encoded on the stripe.

3. A magnetic stripe card reader according to claim 1 and wherein said magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data thereon, is produced by reading a location on said magnetic stripe bearing card which corresponds to a location where a fourth track could have been encoded on the stripe.

4. A magnetic stripe card reader according to claim 1 and wherein said at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data forms part of said magnetic stripe reader head.

5. A magnetic stripe card reader according to claim 1 and wherein said at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data does not form part of said magnetic stripe reader head.

6. A magnetic stripe card reader according to claim 1 and wherein said subtractor provides an interference adjusted output to a processor which is not part of said magnetic stripe card reader.

7. A magnetic stripe card reader according to claim 1 and also comprising a processor and wherein said subtractor provides an interference adjusted output to said processor.

8. A point of sale device comprising:

a housing;

a processor; and

a magnetic stripe card reader useful for reading magnetic stripe bearing cards having at least one magnetic track, said magnetic stripe reader comprising:

a magnetic stripe reader head comprising multiple magnetic sensors including at least one magnetic track reading sensor for reading data encoded in a magnetic track of a magnetic stripe and at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data, said magnetic stripe reader head providing magnetic sensor outputs including at least one magnetic track sensor

7

reading output and at least one magnetic sensor output which has no encoded data therein; and
 a subtractor operative to subtract at least a portion of said at least one magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data therein, from said at least one magnetic track sensor reading output having card data encoded thereon, thereby to cancel interference from said at least one magnetic track reading output and to provide an interference adjusted output to said processor.

9. A point of sale device according to claim 8 and wherein said magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data thereon, is produced by reading a location on said magnetic stripe bearing card which corresponds to a location where a third track could have been encoded on the stripe.

10. A point of sale device according to claim 8 and wherein said magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data thereon, is produced by reading a location on said magnetic stripe bearing card which corresponds to a location where a fourth track could have been encoded on the stripe.

11. A point of sale device according to claim 8 and wherein said at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data forms part of said magnetic stripe reader head.

12. A point of sale device according to claim 8 and wherein said at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data does not form part of said magnetic stripe reader head.

13. A point of sale device comprising:

a housing; and

a magnetic stripe card reader useful for reading magnetic stripe bearing cards having at least one magnetic track, said magnetic stripe reader comprising:

a processor;

a magnetic stripe reader head comprising multiple magnetic sensors including at least one magnetic track

8

reading sensor for reading data encoded in a magnetic track of a magnetic stripe and at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data, said magnetic stripe reader head providing magnetic sensor outputs including at least one magnetic track sensor reading output and at least one magnetic sensor output which has no encoded data therein; and

a subtractor operative to subtract at least a portion of said at least one magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data therein, from said at least one magnetic track sensor reading output having card data encoded thereon, thereby to cancel interference from said at least one magnetic track reading output and to provide an interference adjusted output to said processor.

14. A point of sale device according to claim 13 and wherein said magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data thereon, is produced by reading a location on said magnetic stripe bearing card which corresponds to a location where a third track could have been encoded on the stripe.

15. A point of sale device according to claim 13 and wherein said magnetic sensor output, which has no encoded data thereon, is produced by reading a location on said magnetic stripe bearing card which corresponds to a location where a fourth track could have been encoded on the stripe.

16. A point of sale device according to claim 13 and wherein said at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data forms part of said magnetic stripe reader head.

17. A point of sale device according to claim 13 and wherein said at least one magnetic sensor which does not read encoded data does not form part of said magnetic stripe reader head.

* * * * *